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MOVES TO CROSS RHINE REPULSED BY GERMANS

All Anglo-U.S. Attempts in Duisburg-Dusseldorf Area Stubbornly Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—All British and American attempts to reach the eastern bank of the Rhine between Duisburg and Dusseldorf have failed owing to the stubborn German defense. Between Cologne and Euskirchen, German troops are engaged at present in heavy defensive fighting against fresh American forces. At Eifel, the Germans disengaged themselves to the frontlines east of Pruem-Bitburg line on Monday.

On the lower reaches of the Kyll river numerous American thrusts were repulsed by the German counterattacks at Enrang north of Trier. East of Trier deeper penetrations by the Americans were frustrated by the fierce defensive fighting of the German troops. Only local pill-box fighting was reported from the territory south of Saarbruecken. At present there are no reports of the situation of the defense ring at Cologne from German quarters.

The bulk of the German troops which met the furious onslaught during the allied offensive and doubtless considerably diminished its impetus, was able for the major part to detach itself to the eastern bank of the Rhine. Even the allied reports admit that the battle of encirclement which Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery tried to carry out in the western forefield of the industrial district lately did not lead to the desired result. Looking back it may be stated that merely a branch formation south of the 8th American army at times developed dangerous speed in advancing during its tank thrust via Neuss and Krefeld toward Moers. This could have led to a crisis for the Germans even if the northern branch had kept step with this speed which was, however, impossible to the Canadians and British on account of the grim resistance of the German parachutists. That single German strong points and small groups of forces were surrounded by the moving allied tank front was naturally to be expected. The decisive fact was that the enemy was unable to encircle larger German formations. As to further development of General Dwight Eisenhower's attempt it is to be reckoned with that he will let his offensive slip over from the second to the third phase as soon as possible, namely, into the stage of the Rhine crossing on a larger scale. Several small attempts at crossing which were bloodily repulsed, undertaken by parts of the 9th American army between Duisburg and Dusseldorf on Monday may be considered as the initial stage for such a move.

TO GET SECONDARY ROLE

British Pacific Fleet Said Barred From Japanese Waters

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Despite the fact that British propagandists are saying that the newly established British Pacific fleet will collaborate with the United States navy in attacking Japan, a naval expert of the Melbourne Sun declared today that some decision had been reached at the Malta meeting preceding the Crimea Conference whereby the British fleet is prohibited from entering Japanese waters.

The Melbourne Sun expert, whose comment was carried by A.P., said that indications were that the British fleet would be allowed to participate only in operations of secondary importance such as Malaj or Hongkong operations.

Lewis Awaiting Reply

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—Soft coal operators in the United States will reply today to John L. Lewis' demand for a 10 cent a ton royalty on all soft coal mined in the country, says a Washington report. Lewis, who is the president of the United Mine Workers, said that he has already notified the 400,000 miners of his union to start a strike if their demand is turned down. With the situation now standing serious, coal operators have appealed to the Government to mediate in the dispute.

700 Enemy Tanks Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 6.—Approximately 700 Anglo-American tanks have been destroyed in the area of the lower Rhine since February 21, the German High Command announced today.

Syria, Lebanon Ired For Being Left Out At 'Frisco Meeting

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The Syrian and Lebanese Governments have filed a formal protest with the host Nations of the San Francisco meeting on April 25 following their discovery that their names do not appear on the list of countries invited to the United Nations World Security Conference published on March 5, according to a Beirut dispatch. It was to satisfy their desire of being included at the conference that Syria and Lebanon had followed each other in declaring war on both Japan and Germany.

GERMANS RESIST GRIMLY ALONG ENTIRE E. FRONT

Soviet Thrust Stopped at Plathe-Naugard; Hard Fighting in Other Sectors

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—Although there are only local Soviet attacks going on along the Oder and the Neisse, which aim at the extension of the Soviet bridgeheads and which are meeting the most tenacious German resistance, major Soviet operations are to be reckoned with daily on this front. This is also indicated by the strong efforts which the Soviet Command is making, employing the strongest formations of Marshals Zhukov's and Rokossovsky's army groups on the northern flank of the indentation wedge in the Pomeranian area.

In the whole sector between the Oder and the Vistula up to the Baltic lively mobile warfare is going on in which the Soviet side is employing the largest masses of infantry and armored formations, while the German Command is endeavoring with numerically inferior speed formations to neutralize the proportion of forces, not without success, by counterattacks and thrusts in the flank.

The Soviet thrust with strong forces going on for three days out of the Arnswalde-Kallies area up to the lower Oder has come to a standstill on the broad front of Plathe-Naugard-Stargard by grim German defense, although even hard street fighting could not prevent the Soviet penetration into Stargard.

Farther east Marshal Rokossovsky's main thrust leading via Neu-Stettin-Bublitz-Rummelsburg through a small corridor toward the north had to be fought hard. Tanks pushing forward from its front and crossed the Schlawe (still in the German hands)—Koeslin road and have reached the Baltic in the area of Ruegenwalde-Neuwasser. Wheeling toward Koeslin they were able to occupy this town and branch off large forces toward Kolberg and Belgard which are probing toward Kammin along the Baltic coast.

Between two strong wedges from south Pomerania a big mobile battle has developed in the central Pomeranian area. Here in the area of the Pomeranian lake district around Schievelbein a hard struggle is going on at present. From the entire flank of the indentation wedge of Neu-Stettin, the Soviet troops have turned toward the west in order to clear with fresh tank forces the area between the two Soviet wedges bordered by the Ihna and Persante of German troops. Grim fighting is developing here for nearly every place whose garrison even if completely surounded defends itself to the last in order finally to fight their way back to the German main forces. It is guerrilla warfare which the Germans are leading with extraordinary tenacity.

The Soviets are beginning similar activities on their east flank where they have pushed forward in the direction of Buetow from Rummelsburg. This thrust was halted, surprisingly, southeast of Stolp near the Schirmitz hills, and the Soviet formation was attacked and nearly annihilated here by outflanking movement.

A new big battle flared up also in West Prussian area west of the Vistula again. Here the Soviet Command employing the strongest infantry and tank forces, tried to gain ground on either side of the river in the direction of Marienburg-Dirschau-Danzig-Gotenhafen and thus to the Baltic. The attack did not carry across the Konitz-Preussisch Stargard railway line and collapsed on either side of Grosswollental after gaining minor ground. The strong reserves established near Heiderome allow a sure conclusion that a new major attack is impending.

FRANCE TO TAKE LEAD FOR SMALLER NATIONS

Announced Voting Procedure For 'Security Council' Rapped by U.S. Papers

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Observers in London are of the opinion that France is preparing to take the lead at the "United Nations World Security Conference" at San Francisco on behalf of greater power for the smaller nations in the projected international setup, according to a dispatch by an Associated Press correspondent in London.

This, the correspondent said, was interpreted from French action declining the invitation to join the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking as sponsors of the San Francisco Conference when France made it clear she would propose amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint for world peace regarding alliances and the voting procedure agreed upon by the "Big Three" at Yalta.

The same position in even more outspoken form, was taken today by the Netherlands Government in exile, the correspondent said. A spokesman said the feeling in Dutch official circles was that the small nations would have considerable reluctance "to sign a pact under which any nation, however great, could have the position making it legally a judge in its own cause." He added that the big nations in prewar years "repeatedly attempted to buy peace by sacrificing the security and vital rights of some weaker power."

Invitations to 45 nations to attend the San Francisco Conference on world peace organization on April 25 were issued yesterday in the names of four sponsor Powers, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking.

France will attend the conference but will not be one of the sponsors. This, however, will not affect her right to a seat as a permanent member of the proposed security council, it was said.

Voting Procedure Revealed

The invitation also contained the text of the formula on voting procedure of the Security Council decided at the Crimea Conference. This requires a majority vote of seven of the eleven members of the Security Council with concurrence of all five great Powers, the "permanent members," for decision on all major questions. On a question not involving action by the council such as military or other sanctions, members of the council who are parties to the dispute shall abstain from voting. Poland and Yugoslavia will be invited as soon as recognized governments of these countries have been formed.

In other words, the voting procedure as agreed at the Yalta Conference requires concurrence by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France—all permanent members—before the proposed international council can act on several matters, including the use of force and agreements on arms limitations.

A Washington dispatch, meanwhile, said that most legislators in Washington apparently regarded as a practical solution for a difficult problem the proposal giving any of the five biggest members of a projected world security organization the right to veto the use of force against an accused aggressor.

There was a tinge of disappointment in some quarters, the dispatch added, but it was more than offset by prompt contentions that if the San Francisco Conference accepts this agreement the chances of Senate approval will be brighter.

Senator Walter George, Democrat of Georgia, ranking Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he thinks the American people will be better satisfied about joining a world league if they know that the United States must agree before its military forces can be ordered into action against any other country.

Why France Objected

The reason for France's nonacceptance of the "Big Three" invitation as one of the sponsors for the San Francisco Conference was explained today in an exclusive Paris dispatch to the London News Chronicle. The dispatch said several days before French Foreign Minister Bidault left Paris for London, the French Government notified the American Government of its acceptance of the invitation to the San Francisco Conference with the condition that the French Government wished carefully to examine the Dumbarton Oaks and Crimea decisions before becoming a sponsoring power. Bidault was informed in London that France would be able to put forward amendments at San Francisco. The French Government then accepted the invitation as a sponsoring power and promised to send to the other four sponsoring powers the text of its proposed amendments.

One proposal, the News Chronicle dispatch said, aimed to harmonize the Franco-Soviet treaty with the world security machinery and the other proposal referred to voting in the security organization to be created at San Francisco.

The text of the invitation by the five sponsoring powers submitted to France six days ago said the decisions taken at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta would constitute the basis of the new "charter." The French Government, added the dispatch, objected to the word "charter" and suggested the word "discussion" instead of the word "charter."

As a result of the French suggestion, the date for sending out the invitations was twice postponed, the final date being March 5, and the text of the invitation reconsidered several times. Finally the "Big Three" decided with or without France that the invitations would be issued on March 5, the News Chronicle dispatch said.

A dispatch from Mexico City said that Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla, responding to U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius' speech on Monday announcing the voting formula for the new world security council, predicted today that the procedure would have the support of the American Republics in the San Francisco Conference.

Padilla, who is chairman of the Inter-American Conference now meeting in Mexico City, said the voting plan "represents an extraordinary advance in making the Dumbarton Oaks plan more democratic as all the small nations will be heard hereafter." Padilla added, "Small nations do not pretend to certain equality with those who are sharing the biggest burden of maintaining security. But they do want to be heard and do not want their voices smothered."

Described As Disappointing

The voting procedure was described today by the Washington Evening Star as "disappointing" in that "it reflects an unwillingness on the part of the great powers to subject themselves to the restraints which they intend to impose on lesser powers," according to a Washington dispatch. The editorial continued: "This voting arrangement undoubtedly is another Yalta 'compromise' in which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill felt constrained to yield to Marshal Stalin's point of view, for the approved voting procedure is essentially that which the Russians advocated at Dumbarton Oaks. . . . If aggressive tendencies should develop among the smaller nations these can be curbed, and it should be possible to organize the moral force of world opinion, for what they may be worth, against aggression by any of the permanent members. More than that, in all probability, the council will not be able to do. The fact is, however, that if any of the major powers should resort to aggression the other powers could hardly hope to take restraining action in any circumstances without precipitating another global conflict. That being the case, the defects in the approved voting procedure may be more apparent than real."

The Washington Post said that the voting procedure represents a "comedown from the American and British view expressed at Dumbarton Oaks that any aggressor should be brought to book by the combined force of powerful peace loving states." Pointing out that the granting of veto powers to the big five, so far as the use of force is concerned, was doubtless essential to the creation of any peace preserving agency at all, the paper said "the Russians have not been willing to put full confidence in an organization that might conceivably be used against them. Some demand has also been heard in this country for retention of the right of the United States to avert use of United Nations machinery against us. The inescapable fact is that sanctions against the Soviet Union or Great Britain or the United States would mean another world war. Should such a war ever break out, the peace structure that is now being built would be a shambles in any circumstances. . . . We can only hope that these efforts will be so productive of confidence and understanding that no case of aggression on the part of a permanent council member will arise."

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Poland Given 'Raw' Deal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Grave injustice was done to Poland at the Crimea Conference, said the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster. Dr. Griffin, in a speech to the English-Polish Catholic Union today, according to a London report. Dr. Griffin stated that it was a fact that Premier Josef Stalin refused to make concessions to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt and whenever democratic statesmen met they had to give into the Soviet Premier.

DEATH BAND IS CITED FOR VALOR ON YIOJIMA

Citation Issued to Sublieutenant for Gallantry in Posorrubio Area

The distinguished services rendered by the Nagata Death Band on Yiojima and by Second Lieutenant Takaaki Kiyokane in the Philippine area were brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday, it was announced on the same day by the War Ministry.

The citation, which had been granted previously to the Nagata Death Band, read:

CITATION

"The Nagata Suicide Squad
Sergeant Shohachi Mizuno
Corporal Yoshito Tabata
Corporal Azuma Miyazaki
Corporal Takao Tajima
Lance Corporal Shunji Matsuo
Lance Corporal Susumu Nakamura
Lance Corporal Takehiko Kawahara
Lance Corporal Kiyoshi Okuno
Lance Corporal Yoshio Uehara
Lance Corporal Fukuichi Matsuzaki
Lance Corporal Kaneshi Tagawa

"The above had launched an attack on February 23, 1945 from the Suribachiyama sector on Yiojima and were fighting at Shishiiwa and Tamanayama. They, however, could not suppress the desire to avenge the death of their commander, Captain Nagata, who fell in action at Suribachiyama, and with Sergeant Mizuno as their leader, formed the Nagata Death Band and volunteered, in an appeal written in blood, to hack into the ranks of the enemy. Given the command to do so by their Unit Commander, they left on the night of March 2, and infiltrated into the enemy's patrol lines after suprise-assaulting and destroying an enemy guard-point near the western landing point. On the night of March 3, they dynamited and pulverized enemy officers and men and communication tents at Ugulsu village.

"Although Sergeant Tabata and Lance Corporal Matsuo fell in glorious action at that time, the remainder of the force surprise-attacked and destroyed several tanks at the foot of Suribachiyama, thus inflicting numerous casualties upon the enemy, returned on the morning of March 5, via the western shoreline.

"The above mentioned action of the Nagata Death Band was a manifestation of absolute allegiance to the commanding officer as well as the clear actualization of the pledge to fight furiously as taught by me. The exploits of the above mentioned men are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

"March 5, 1945

"Tadamichi Kuribayashi,
Supreme Commander of the
Army Forces in the
Ogasawara Area."

CITATION

"Sublieutenant Takaaki Kiyokane

"As Commander of a group attached to a battalion, the above occupying the height northeast of Posorrubio, effectively pounded the enemy forces which had started a frontal attack against the Japanese since January 17, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Particularly when two enemy companies attempted to tear through the Japanese position on January 27, he and his men launched a furious flank attack against the invaders numbering some 600 in unison with some other units which were checking the infiltration of enemy forces. In the course of the fighting, Sublieutenant Kiyokane and his men annihilated the enemy while scoring accurate hits on the enemy's reinforcements and his trench mortar position. In the evening of the same day, Sublieutenant Kiyokane accompanied by five others shock-attacked the enemy trench mortar position and blasted and set ablaze one trench mortar, one heavy machine-gun, one vehicle loaded with ammunition while seizing three automatic carbines, numerous shells and five automatic rifles. After the successful attack, all returned safely.

"On February 2, when the enemy again launched an attack, Sublieutenant Kiyokane taking a gun dashed to the foremost front and luring the enemy near to the front, subjected the enemy to severe fire. Furthermore, battling with more than 10 enemy soldiers who had penetrated into the Japanese position, killed many of the invaders. On February 3, defying the enemy concentric fire, he directed a severe artillery barrage against the enemy and drove the latter into utter confusion. In this action, however, Sublieutenant Kiyokane met a heroic death.

"Sublieutenant Kiyokane was of a brave and indomitable spirit, always calm and cautious, and in action, was resolute and fearless. He was a worthy model for Japanese fighting men. Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

"March 3, 1945,

"Tomoyuki Yamashita
Supreme Commander of the
Japanese Army Forces in
the Philippine Area."

U.S. Apology Note Sent To Lisbon Government For Bombing of Macao

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—In answer to the protest made by the Portuguese Government over the illegal bombing by American air units in China on the Portuguese territory of Macao on January 25, the United States Government yesterday sent a formal note of apology expressing deep regret over the incident, it was announced by the Portuguese Government today.

NIPPON AIRMEN IN BURMA HIT ENEMY ADVANCE BASES

Also Make Smashing Raids on Airfields in East India and Blast 43 Aircraft

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, March 5.—With a large formation of fighter-bombers the pick of the Japanese Air Units in Burma attacked a group of enemy advance bases in Central and South Burma and also air bases in eastern India in the dawn of March 4.

[illegible] attacks on the airfields at Schwebo, Tamadaw, 50 kilometers west of Pakokku, Kalemyo, Akyab and Cox Bazaar causing damage to various ground installations, the Wild Eagles achieved the following composite war results.

Enemy planes set ablaze	more than 27
Planes damaged	more than 15
Planes downed	one
Total	more than 43

Explosion at one place

Motor cars damaged or set ablaze...10

Other damage caused on airfields and ground installations unconfirmed due to bad weather conditions.

Our Losses: One plane not yet returned to its base.

Enemy Forces Hit Hard
By O. OTSUKA
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, March 6.—The Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces of 16 divisions under the Command of Wei Li-huang, which constitute the only hope of Chungking in its war of resistance have, since embarking on the general offensive in May last year on the Nu River front, suffered such great losses that they now face the prospect of extinction as a fighting force.

The expeditionary forces have been engaging in fights with crack units of the Japanese Forces continuously for nearly 10 months before they penetrated Wanching on the border of Burma and China, fighting the battles of the Americans, who from safe places, compelled them to fight.

To the numerically superior Yunnan Expeditionary Forces the Japanese applied the strategy of bleeding the enemy white so successfully that the enemy forces' strength decreased with a steadily increasing pace until they became completely exhausted.

The enemy is collecting the remnants of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces at a point north of Wanching and working feverishly to restore the strength they holds on the border of Burma and China.

The extent of the damage sustained by the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces during the 10 months' fighting with the picked Japanese troops has been made clear by the statements made by an enemy scout who has lately fallen into Japanese hands.

The prisoner had no doubt that the Japanese Units, in carrying out the strategy of bleeding the enemy white, have accounted for at least 150,000 men of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces. These losses, as will be seen, were incurred by the enemy after the commencement of the second Nu River campaign in May last year.

The Yunnan Expeditionary Forces had a strength of nearly 160,000 men at the time they went into action. The enemy has dispatched a little over 90,000 fresh troops in the hope of restoring the original strength of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces, but these men are inexperienced and utterly lack training.

It is small wonder that with each attack delivered by the picked Japanese Units a greater increase comes about in the losses of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces and a further deterioration occurs in the morale of the enemy's officers and men.

U.S. MARINES CHECKED IN YIOJIMA OPERATION

Failed to Gain on Sunday, Nimitz Communique States; Fighting Is Furious

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—American marines on Yiojima were unable to make any progress on Sunday, Nimitz' headquarters revealed in a communique today, according to a Guam dispatch.

The communique said that several infiltration attempts by the Japanese Forces were repulsed on Sunday night and added that the Americans were being subjected to intense fire.

Japanese Battling Stiffly

Yiojima, which was invaded by the American forces consisting of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Marine divisions on February 19, continues to be the center of furious battle, day and night. Major U.S. attacks are now being directed at North Village, Hyoryuboku and Tamanayama where the enemy finally infiltrated through the Japanese positions on and after March 4.

Effectively holding the various vital points along the entire length of the North Village-Hyoryuboku-Tamanayama line, the Imperial Garrison Forces on the island continued to take a heavy toll of the invaders who left 2,440 dead and wounded on the front on March 4 alone besides losing eight tanks blasted.

Against the numerically superior enemy forces that are carrying out stubborn thrusts on the area fronting our positions the Japanese death-defying units launched a large scale shock attack on the night of March 5. They returned to their position at daybreak the next day after achieving considerable war results. Detailed results, however, have not yet been ascertained.

Two days after their penetration the U.S. forces under the protection of artillery fire and bombings again began an all-out attack against the Japanese positions at North Village, Hyoryuboku and Tamananaya early on the morning of March 6 but were met by furious Japanese counterattacks.

At Tamanayama, American pressure was considerably heightened but the enemy offensive was unsuccessful.

At Chidori Airfield the Americans are endeavoring to adjust facilities and small-size planes are being massed while more than 100 vehicles of various kinds are being concentrated at the rear.

U.S. Force Smashed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 6.—Japanese Forces in the area of Tamanayama on Yiojima are continuing their gallant battle in higher spirits following a successful fight which lasted to March 5 with an enemy force in which they smashed a large number of enemy tanks and guns and killed and wounded more than 500 of the invaders.

Hahajima Raider Downed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 6.—Hahajima was visited by several enemy planes during daytime on March 5.

Japanese Units on the spot quickly met the raiders and shot down one of them.

Chichijima Attack Repulsed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 6.—From dawn to night of March 5 about 20 B-24's and small type planes attacked Chichijima but after suffering damage to several of their planes the enemy fled.

8 B-29's Over Japan

A lone B-29 flew over Oita, Hiroshima, and Okayama prefectures for about one hour from 11 p.m. on Tuesday and dropped a few bombs which hit an area near Okayama. At about midnight the same day another B-29 raided Shikoku. Some explosives were dropped on Kochi City. One B-29 appeared over the Kanto district shortly after midnight but no bombs were dropped. Meanwhile, another three enemy planes coming one after the other flew over Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures between 11 p.m. on Tuesday and 1 a.m. the next day. The enemy bombers dropped no bombs. Shortly after 1 a.m. on Wednesday a lone B-29 appeared over Awajishima and [illegible] but no bombs were dropped. At 5 a.m. another enemy bomber raided the western part of [illegible].

TRUE ASPECTS REVEALED OF SAN FRANCISCO MEET

Iguchi Points Out Realistic U.S. Policy — Security Body Termed 'Political Football'

Commenting on the voting procedure in the Security Council of the proposed anti-Axis world peace organization as announced by the principal anti-Axis Powers on Monday, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that although it represents a Soviet diplomatic victory of no little importance, it nevertheless is a concession made by the United States with the hope that it will be able to utilize its geographical, military and economic advantages to gain compensations for such concessions.

Mr. Iguchi told correspondents at his foreign press conference on Wednesday that "in the light of this reality of American policy, the whole question of the proposed peace and security organization resolves itself into nothing more in essence than a political football in the game of power politics." Thus, he said, the forthcoming San Francisco conference "amounts to nothing more than a grand circus where the leading powers, especially the United States, intend to stage a big show in order to gain as large a personal following as possible."

No elaborate study of the voting procedure is necessary, Mr. Iguchi said, to arrive at the conclusion that it remains substantially in line with the strong stand taken by the Soviet Union at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference where an agreement on the matter was not reached. "In other words," he declared, "the majority rule advocated by the United States and Britain has been defeated except as it concerns questions of minor importance and the Soviet insistence on the unanimity rule and the right of veto of the big powers on questions of fundamental and major importance has been recognized. The claim made in the Yalta Communique that the difficulty met at Dumbarton Oaks had been resolved at the Three Power Conference means nothing more than that the difficulty had been resolved in favor of the Soviet Union."

Vital Point Reserved

He continued, "That the solution of the voting procedure represents a Soviet diplomatic victory of no little importance is, in the last analysis, only a minor point. So also is the voting procedure itself which is only a theoretical expedient. The important point involves matters which have not been incorporated into the Dumbarton Oaks proposal—matters which the United States and Britain, especially the United States, hold in reservation to employ to their best advantage in exercising a controlling voice in international affairs.

"These matters involve the question of control of satellite nations, colonies and the numerous military, naval and air bases which the United States has acquired in all parts of the world. It is no secret, but the declared aim of the United States, as indicated by many of its responsible government leaders, to retain after the war the strategic bases acquired and built with American blood and money, to maintain after the war the largest military, naval and air establishments in the world and generally to keep within its control access to vital raw materials necessary for war purposes. Given these, such theoretical matters as voting procedure would be unimportant. In case any dispute arises as might threaten war, the United States would have the power and the means to safeguard at least its own security.

"In the light of this reality of American policy the whole question of the proposed peace and security organization resolves itself into nothing more in essence than a political football in the game of power politics. Notwithstanding the efforts of Roosevelt and Churchill to allay the fears of their people and those of the smaller Allied countries that they are opposed to power politics, each of the Allied big powers is casting about for a position in the world advantageous to itself. In actuality the small nations are being cajoled by threats, pressure or honeyed words to align themselves with one of the powers as the United States is now doing at the Inter-American Conference in Mexico City. In short, all the fine phrases incorporated into the Dumbarton Oaks proposal are merely window dressing to attract the small powers. They are disproved by the realities of international politics as practised by the so-called Big Three.

Circus by Big Powers

"It is doubtless with full knowledge of the trend of United States world policy that the Soviet Union has adamantly stuck to its original stand on the voting procedure. It is doubtless with full knowledge of [illegible] foreign policy and British diplomatic machinations that the United States proposed a solution which conceded to the Soviet Union [illegible], evidently trusting in the [illegible] card of geographical, military and economic advantages which [illegible] to secure to compensate for such concessions.

"In view of these undeniable facts—these trends in the world policy of the Allied big powers—which are being unfolded from day to day by actual developments, the forthcoming San Francisco Conference amounts to nothing more than a grand circus where the leading powers, especially, the United States, intends to stage a big show in order to gain as large a personal following as possible. It is peace by division, not by unity; security by power blocs, not by sincere collaboration, that the San Francisco Conference is bound to create."

London Dock Strike Is Seen Aggravating As More Men Idle

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Another 3,880 men today joined the great London dock strike bringing to about 10,000 the total number of men now out of work, according to a London report. Hopes that the strike would end on its fifth day today died last night when at the meeting of the strikers and their trade union officials they failed to reach a definite settlement, the report said. Today J. Donovan, the leader of the transport workers, said that the union leaders "do not consider it wise to make any further move at present," after testing the feeling of the strikers, the same report continued, adding that about 3,000 soldiers are now working to clear up the congestion caused by the cargoes being left unhandled.

POSTWAR REHABILITATION OF CHINA IS DISCUSSED

Chungking Minister Outlines Principles Governing Economic Reconstruction

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—Discussing China's postwar economic reconstruction principles, Dr. Weng Wenhao, Chungking's Minister of Economic Affairs and chairman of the War Production Board, in a lengthy statement issued today, declared that foreign friends are invited not only to participate in the enterprises conducted by the people but also in cooperating [illegible] the government in operating public enterprises, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Weng's statement in gist follows:

"Among the principles promulgated by our government last December governing economic reconstruction in China right after the war, two stand out as of particular importance.

"The first one is the principle which eliminates government activity in the economic sphere, except for some big enterprises such as oilfields, iron and steel mills and water transportation which require large sums of money which are beyond the banking capacity of private industrialists.

"The second principle, which is of particular interest to our foreign friends, is steps which welcome the investment of foreign capital. Under this principle, all existing regulations concerning foreign investment, except that the chairman of the board of directors should still be a Chinese, will be abolished. Foreigners also will be invited to cooperate with us in operating our public enterprises.

"It is my firm belief that if, after war, we could wholeheartedly and seriously take up the work of industrialization, not only will the standard of living of our people be raised, but peace and order will be more easily maintained."

CHIANG-YENAN CLASH HIT

Blamed As Main Obstacle to Unity, Constitutional Gov't.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—Most of the comments on Chiang Kai-shek's March 1 address before the Preparatory Commission for the Inauguration of Constitutional Government are centered around the Chungking-Yenan question which was described as the main obstacle to unity and constitutional government, says a Chungking dispatch.

On the above subject, the Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chungking Government, editorially pointed out on March 2 that progress had been made in the negotiations between Chungking and Yenan. This well-known Chungking daily had time and again stressed that changes were imperative while there should be no confusion or chaos. It had also regarded the need of leadership as important as unity.

Commenting on the convocation of the National Assembly, the Ta Kung Pao declared itself in favor of a sort of wartime cabinet constituted of representatives of all parties and non-party members to decide upon national policy. A coalition government could not be formed in China, the journal added, for the constitutional requirement for the formation of such a ruling body could not be met.

ARGENTINA AIMED AGAINST BY ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC

Armed Intervention by U.S. Now Possible Without Two-Thirds Senate Majority

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—"The Chapultepec Act—there is no use making any bones about it—is aimed primarily against Argentina. Everyone knows that. It is all the more remarkable because the Latin American countries, who for many years had feared our armed intervention in their affairs, now urge us to send our forces to help them against aggression," declared William L. Shirer, American commentator, over the Columbia Broadcasting Station, according to a New York report. Shirer added:

"For the first time in our history, the United States is allowed to use its own forces against any American nation which attacks another American nation. This is limited for the duration of this war. The United States will take action against the aggressor under the wartime powers of the President. We do not have to wait for a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

"The Chapultepec Act will be a forerunner of what will happen at San Francisco and has a clause about the removing of the obligations of all American nations. This can be done by normal constitutional methods."

Meanwhile, according to a Mexico City dispatch a resolution containing a five-point program calling for an intensification of mutual aid throughout the Western Hemisphere in combating disease, as a means of strengthening the Sanitary Office of the Pan-American Union, submitted in draft form by Mexico and backed by the United States, is being considered today by the First Committee on Postwar Economic Problems of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The same dispatch added that today the Third Committee of the Conference was to finish other questions together with the Argentine problem. The First Committee on Postwar Economic Probblems is studying the Economic Charter and other important economic resolutions, while the Third Committee on the Inter-American System has concluded its most essential work, with the adoption of the hemispheric security plan as authorized by the Chapultepec Act and the resolutions embracing the Pan-American Union and the Inter-American System. The Fifth Committee is studying the economic problems of the war and the transition period to peace.

Is Regional Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 5.—The Act of Chapultepec, which provides in essence that the American nations will use their united political, economic, and military strength to prevent aggression against their territories by any power from within or without the Western Hemisphere, is scheduled to be put before the plenary session tomorrow of the Pan-American Foreign Minister Conference now being held in Mexico City, for adoption by the Conference as a whole, according to a Mexico City report. This is regarded as merely a formality, and unanimous adoption is expected, as the act, which was proposed by the United States, has already been approved by a committee comprising representatives of the 20 countries participating in the Conference.

Commenting on the Act of Chapultepec, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is also one of the United States delegates to the Mexico City Conference, said yesterday, "I believe this will rank in future years as one of the great state papers set down for future generations to observe."

Connally went on to explain that the Act of Chapultepec would be a regional security arrangement within the framework of the world peace organization agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks. "We propose that the regional organization shall be integrated and coordinated with the world organization," he said, denying that it ignores the general peace organization.

The act recognizes the principle of the equality of nations; it protects the weak and the strong, Connally said, concluding:

"The delegates in Mexico City accepted a tremendous responsibility when they first discussed and then drafted the Act of Chapultepec. We hope that the San Francisco Conference would construct a new organization on the principles laid here. Within that framework, looking toward peace and security of the entire world, we, by our actions now, give courage and hope to the advocates of security and peace the world over. This is the beacon that shall enable the delegates at San Francisco to see the roadway more clearly."

Gives Resume of Conference

Another Mexico City report quotes a resume of the proceedings of the Mexico City Conference, as contained in a radio broadcast today by Nelson A. Rockefeller, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, and alternate United States delegate. The resume follows:

"World conditions have produced problems of the utmost severity. I would like to touch on some of the most important accomplishments which will make possible the meeting of these problems.

"The Act of Chapultepec, which is now formally agreed upon, calls for the consultation and joint action, including the use of military force in case of aggression against any American republic by any other government of this hemisphere. This Act of Chapultepec is a great step forward in the history of Inter-American relations.

"Another resolution which strengthens the Inter-American system has been adopted. Among important provisions of this Act are those which calls for a conference of Inter-American states every four years, and a provision for a conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs during each of the intervening years. It also strengthens the Pan-American Union.

"The Economic Charter of the Americas intended to strengthen the economies of all the American republics is well on its way to passage, with certain minor adjustments still to be made.

"The same is true of the agreements covering the transition period between the end of the war and the resumption of peacetime trade and commerce. This agreement will be of the utmost importance in preventing unemployment, by maintaining economic stability to prevent suffering among the peoples of all the Americas.

"Another important agreement has to do with the continuing of the control of subversive Axis forces in business, industry and agriculture following the end of the war. As a companion measure, it is planned to trace in this hemisphere and return to its owners property stolen by the Axis in Europe. It is also proposed that this measure, which prevents the sale of gold by Axis nationals and in every way aims to eliminate subversive activities by Axis powers in the Americas in the future as well as to prevent them from gaining any advantage from their acts of the past."

Fighting Reich Supremely Impressed By Heroic Japanese Stand on Yiojima

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—The gallant stand of the Japanese Forces on Yiojima Island, which defies rivalry in the annals of war, has made a great impression on the German nation, which too, is fighting with supercourageousness on the European fronts. German newspapers are daily devoting their columns to war reports about this tiny island, and the words of a Japanese Army Commander who declared that a single Japanese soldier dies only after he has killed 10 enemy soldiers, have been prominently featured. The Volkischer Beobachter in its issue of March 5 highly praising the fiery fighting spirit of the Japanese officers and men, said in substance as follows:

"The brave fighting of the Japanese Forces, which has caused the Americans to 'bleed' more than 20,000 in only two weeks after the latter's landing on Yiojima is 'a poem of heroism in the twentieth century'. The spiritual power of the Japanese fighting men, which complacently prefers death after hard fighting, is far more powerful than the superiority of man-killing materials on which the American force depend. The saga of heroism on Yiojima will be sung by the future Japanese generations for centuries to come."

NIPPON AIR UNITS BLAST ENEMY'S LEYTE POSITION

Series of Explosions Caused in Attack on Palompon Area—Luzon Airfields Also Hit

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 6.—Japanese Air Units today blasted the enemy position and military establishments in the Palompon area on the west coast of Leyte Island. The attack caused a series of explosions at the enemy position.

San Fabian, Lingayen Airfields Hit

Domei

LUZON FRONT, March 6.—Japanese Air Units made a surprise attack on March 2 from 1:30 p.m. for about an hour on San Fabian Airfield. At dawn of the same day, the Japanese planes attacked Lingayen Airfield where they set ablaze five places and scored direct hits on magazines and supply dumps.

Manila Battle Still Raging

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 6.—With communications disrupted, no details regarding the progress of the war situation in the Manila area is available. However, the Japanese defending the southern sector of the capital are still maintaining a heroic stand against the enemy who has been intensifying bombing attacks during daytime and using an immense number of flare-bombs at night, it was revealed in an enemy announcement.

No conspicuous development has been witnessed on the eastern Manila front. The opposing forces are locked in devastating struggles west of Calamba on the southern coast of Laguna Lake. In the Antipolo area, in the meantime, the enemy resorting to usual tactics, has been supplying bandit corps with air-borne materials, in a desperate attempt to steal through the Japanese lines so as to be able to infiltrate into the hinterland.

In the Clark Field area, deadly battles are still being continued. The enemy covered by machine-gunning and bombing attacks, has been repeating offensives with M4 tanks. In spite of the fact that the Japanese position has been wrecked by enemy fire, the Japanese Army and Navy officers and men are putting up grim fighting. When an enemy infantry company headed by tanks penetrated into the Japanese position during daylight on March 3, the Japanese detouring to the back of the enemy, successfully drove off the enemy.

Clark Field Area Held

By F. FUNADO

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 6.—Defying the combined enemy ground and air attacks, the Japanese Forces in the Clark Field area have been carrying out furious counterattacks against the heavily armed enemy forces.

Some 600 enemy infantrymen equipped with over 10 tanks launched offensives against the right wing of the Japanese position on March 4. However, the Japanese Garrison Forces furiously counterattacking the enemy, successfully wiped out the enemy. In this battle, even Japanese telephone operators took up arms and cooperated with their fighting comrades.

The central sector of the Japanese position in the Clark Field area has been also subjected to intense enemy fire, but the Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces in close unison are still safeguarding the main position.

Since yesterday, the enemy has been attacking the right wing and central sector of the Japanese position with flare-bombs and incendiary bombs in a frantic attempt to tear through the Japanese position. However, the Japanese Units are still defending their position by means of night attacks and closing-in assaults.

At Clark Field airdrome, two B-24's, 12 medium and 30 small aircraft were seen. In concert with the ground action, Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy airdrome before dawn yesterday and set ablaze or destroyed five places while scoring accurate hits on the supply dumps there. Enemy casualties inflicted by Japanese Ground Units are expected to amount to considerably large figure.

Montalban Sector Embattled

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 6.—Amid fierce offensives and counteroffensives carried on, first by Japanese Units and then by the enemy, the war in the area around Montalban is gaining added fury.

The enemy attacked our position with three trench mortars on March 4 while simultaneously with this action they opened a general attack with heavy artillery and howitzers around Caloocan to the north of Manila, Manila Airfield and Novaliches while fierce fighting also unfolded to the east of Manila.

Further strong fighting is apparently going on with the enemy attacking the left wing of our position in the vicinity of Antipolo, and while no great changes were seen in the war situation in the Laguna sector, at San Mannel, about 30 kilometers from San Fabian, two enemy companies were repulsed on the afternoon of March 3. No new moves have been made since by the enemy.

Nagayoshi Unit Active

Fearlessly battling numerically far superior enemy forces, the Nagayoshi Unit operating in the southern Luzon area have killed or wounded more than 3,500 enemy troops, blasted or set ablaze 95 enemy encampments and destroyed numerous trucks and guns while blasting many ammunition, fuel and foodstuff dumps up to February 25.

Encountering one enemy division armed with 30 guns and some 50 tanks and protected by aircraft and ship-guns, in the mountainous area east of Olongapo, the Nagayoshi Unit carried out constant closing-in attacks. In spite of the fact that their position was destroyed by the enemy, the Japanese maintained a heroic stand defending their position with their lives. Following the arrival of more enemy reinforcements equipped with 20 tanks and more than 10 guns, the Nagayoshi Unit was subjected to pincer attacks by the enemy. However, nothing daunted, the same unit continued bayonet attacks skilfully utilizing the topographically favorable conditions.

A part of the Nagayoshi Unit is now engaged in a deadly struggle against powerful enemy troops armed with tanks in the vicinity of Balanga on the eastern coast of Bataan Peninsula. The outstanding war results including over 3,500 soldiers killed or wounded were accounted for by the unit.

One of the two enemy divisions which had landed on the Subic Bay coast was brought to a halt and its advance was completely checked by the Nagayoshi Unit. Meanwhile, the other division which had infiltrated through the jungles appeared on the coast of Corregidor Island but it has not been able to contribute to the general warfare.

YARNELL STRESSES ROLE OF NAVY VITAL IN PACIFIC

Ex-U.S. Naval Commander in Asia Outlines Strategies in Battle Against Japan

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—The importance of the American navy in the war against Japan was stressed by Admiral Harry Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy in the Far East, writing in the Soviet paper, Red Fleet, today. Yarnell, according to a Washington dispatch, stressed that the final assault on Japan is completely the task of the navy.

Yarnell asserted in substance: "The present position of the American forces in the Pacific war is extremely important, and at the same time it strongly brings out two points which are often overlooked. One is that the American forces have continued to fight far from home in order to recover the strategic position they held at the outbreak of the hostilities in Europe. The other point is that, although, of course, the final struggle with the Japanese Forces must be fought on land, the war against Japan will be, until almost the last, principally a naval war.

"In the past two weeks, the Americans have expanded the recovered area of Manila and have reseized the naval base at Cavite. They have seized strategic points on Bataan Peninsula and have advanced to Corregidor. Although, even as a result of these operations, Manila Bay will not possess any value as a naval base or an anchorage, it nevertheless will be an excellent port for merchantmen when it is liberated and will also be usable as a concentration point for landing vessels.

"If Olongapo, which used to be a naval base, is recovered, it may be used by ships of greater draught, but this bay too is useless as a base or anchorage for a fleet. But with the opening of Manila Bay, the Philippine Islands will become a vital position in the Asiatic mainland and toward Japan similar to the position held by the British Isles toward the European Continent. The Philippines will become a base for future operations against the Asiatic mainland or Japan. Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, has declared that his general strategy is to carry out landing operations on the Asiatic Continent, but in the recent communiques announcing the carrier-plane raids on the Tokyo district and the landing on Yiojima he has also said that the Americans might land on Honshu itself.

"The American navy, of course, has developed to high efficiency its structure for mobile supplying but it still requires a big base near the objective of landing. In their landing operations on Europe, the anti-Axis forces already had a ready-made base in the British homeland. But in the Pacific, the American forces have had to fight a difficult battle in order to gain such a base. A glance at the map of the Asiatic theater of war will indicate that to push the war toward the Japanese homeland, as the recent operations of the American navy show, the navy must play the principal role. The principal task is the navy's. The communications lines between America and the Philippines, America and Japan, America and the Asiatic Continent, and the Philippines and the Asiatic mainland or Japan are all over sea. The railways along the China coast are extremely incomplete. Even if such railways are complete they would immediately come within the range of carrier planes. The Americans have now gained a position from which they can carry out the last stage of the operations against Japan Proper.

"The Americans have landed on Luzon and Yiojima, besides having opened sea zones on the traffic leading to Japan's supply sources, and the Americans have placed these seas under their control. Admiral William Halsey's Pacific Third Fleet has driven into the China Sea, and by the activity of this fleet and Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid's Pacific Seventh Fleet's deviation operations, Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher's enormous 58th Task Force was able to move to a point within 300 miles of Tokyo and bomb the Japanese homeland. Mitscher's task force is a part of the Pacific Fifth Fleet under Vice-Admiral Raymond Spruance, who is directing the sea operations in the western Pacific.

"If the Yiojima campaign is swiftly concluded and the air bases there are expanded, Nimitz' fleet will be able to operate in the South China Sea and in Philippine waters with complete flank protection. One flank is covered by the present American bases in the Palaus and by General Douglas MacArthur's position in the Philippines. When Yiojima and the Ogasawara Islands are dominated by the Americans, the northeastern flank of these waters will be covered.

"With Nimitz already having broken through the outer and inner defense lines of the Japanese Empire, it has become possible to isolate Japan from the rich islands in the vast Pacific, possessing plentiful resources, prevent Japan from getting geographical support from these islands, and to concentrate all our power on the final attack. The final attack is the task of the American navy."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 6

London continues to be shelled by our long-range weapons.

Fighting flared up again between the Drave and the Danube.

In Slovakia, our troops halted the Soviet attacks from the south in the area south of Schemnitz.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, major fighting took place at Lauban only while northeast of the town, our troops pushed the enemy further back, secured the gained terrain against enemy counterattacks and annihilated 30 enemy tanks.

The focal point of the great battle in Pomerania is located between Stargard and Greifenberg. Attacks by strong Soviet tank formations in the direction of the Stettiner Haff were checked north of Stargard, northeast of Gollhow and near Plathe by formations of the Waffen SS while fierce fighting developed west of Kolberg and Belgard with Soviet formations attacking in the direction of the Baltic coast. A panzer army, operating in Pomerania, within eight days destroyed 300 Soviet tanks while 135 of them were destroyed by close range fighting.

In West Prussia, the enemy continued his attacks on a broad front. Despite a vast employment of war material his successes were limited to small infiltrations northeast of Rummelsburg and north of Grosswollental.

Weaker enemy thrusts in at Zinten collapsed in front of our positions while in Courland Soviet attempts to break through southeast of Libau were unsuccessful. Southeast of Frauenburg the Soviets continued their large-scale offensive without succeeding in making deeper penetrations into our main fighting field.

On the lower Rhine, our formations repelled also yesterday British and Canadian attacks at Xanten and from March 2 to 5, a total of 230 enemy tanks were annihilated there. The Americans advanced toward Rheinsberg from the southwest and south but their attacks against Orsey failed. On the entire front between Duesseldorf and Euskirchen our troops are engaged in fiercest defense fighting against strong enemy forces which succeeded in pushing toward the Rhine. In the western suburbs of Cologne fighting is now in progress.

Most of the American thrusts between Snoweifel and Moselle were repulsed but northeast of Kyllburg the enemy succeeded in making deeper thrusts with the support of tanks of which 12 were destroyed in counterattacks while trench fighting near Forbach and Stirnig-Wendel is continuing.

In the Etruscan Apennines the Americans extended their pressure on the entire sector between Montese and Vergato but their attacks were halted in front of our mountain positions.

According to reports available, the guerrillas lost in the course of fighting during February in Croatia 7,000 killed, 1,300 prisoners, 250 machine-guns and much war material mostly of British origin. The mopping-up actions by German and Croatian fighting groups are making good headway in the Bihac zone on the Dalmatian coast.

During the day American bombers launched terror attacks against Chemnitz.

Greater Hamburg and Gelsenkirchen and casualties as well as damage were caused especially in the central Rhenisch district. Last night, Chemnitz was again heavily raided by the British who also bombed cities in western, southern and central Reich territory. Our air defense forces downed 32 American planes, the majority of which were four-engined bombers.

Our aircraft which advanced on a broad front into the British Isles scored, apart from bringing down British terror raiders as already reported, further successes by bombs and board weapons against important industrial targets and military establishments.

FINNISH PRESIDENT SICK

Illness Is Rumored 'Political' as Premier Takes Over Duties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Finnish Premier Juho Pasikivi, in accordance with the Constitution, has taken over the duties of the President, Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, who has informed the Finnish Government by the intermediary of the Ministry of Justice that for reasons of health he would be unable to do his duty from Monday until further notice, revealed the Stockholm Tidningen, Dagens Nyheter and Svenska Dagbladet from Helsinki.

Another communique was issued late Monday evening reading:

The President of the Republic and the Marshal of Finland a while ago caught influenza which at present is rampant in the capital. The illness seems at present neither serious nor long lasting. The Marshal, however, must be cautious since on the occasion of his former influenza he afterwards fell seriously ill.

In this connection, the Stockholm Tidningen even deems it necessary to refute the rumors that the Marshal intends to prepare his resignation.

Well informed Finnish circles in Stockholm, on the other hand, describe the illness of the President and Marshal as "political" and opine that he will resign his presidentship. These circles recall the speech of Finnish Labor Minister Eeri Vuori last Friday in which he warned the Finnish people that they must be prepared for far reaching political and economic changes. Marshal Mannerheim as chief of the Finnish forces during the Finnish-Soviet war and as politician of the extreme right cannot be persona grata in Moscow.

Vinson Made Administrator

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—The nomination of Fred Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, to be the Federal Loan Administrator succeeding Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, was hailed by the U.S. Senate today, according to a Washington report.

Tito to Form New Government

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch is expected to complete the formation of a new united Yugoslav government almost immediately, advices from Belgrade said today. The leader of the Partisan forces was named to form the new government, a dispatch said, after he and Dr. Ivan Subasic, premier of the Yugoslav government in exile, had handed in the resignations of their respective cabinets.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible]. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta. Lesser Sunda: Singaradja, Denpassar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, Pontianak, [illegible], Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, Menado. Ceram: Amboina. [illegible] Koepang. New Britain Island: Rabaul. New Guinea: Manokwari. Others: Hongkong. [illegible] Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

IDED IMPROVEMENT ATTAINED IN SAVINGS

10 Pct. Excess Over Goal Already Indicated; Nagano Prefecture Tops List

The actual amount of national savings for the 1944-45 fiscal year excluding the remaining part of the fourth quarter, which was placed at ¥43,300,000,000 by former Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata in his statement to the current Diet session, was revised to ¥43,433,000,000 by the Finance Ministry on March 5 after having taken certain changes into consideration.

The national savings realized during the corresponding periods of the last fiscal year did not exceed 79 per cent of the goal amount. The result expected for the 1944-45 fiscal year will, therefore, be much better than the record established during the last fiscal year. At the present rate of saving, the amount actually attained at the year end will show an excess of 10 per cent over the goal amount for the year.

Classified by institutions handling national savings, the percentages so far attained by different institutions against the goal figures are as follows:

	Actual percentage	Goal figures (In hundred million yen)
Postal savings	80	88
Provisional banks	81.4	54
City banks	82.6	70
Post offices (annuities)	78	4
Mutual aid companies	76.9	4.3

Classified by administrative divisions, Nagano prefecture heads the list with 104.4 per cent, followed by Yamanashi prefecture with 99.8 per cent, Gumma prefecture with 97.8 per cent, Kochi prefecture with 93.6 per cent and others with Tokyo at the bottom of the list.

The detailed figures of the 1944 national savings actually attained by different institutions and administrative divisions up to the present are as follows:

Classified by Institutions (In million yen, 1943 figures bracketed)

Postal savings	7,911 (3,925)
Post office life insurance reserve	611 (471)
Welfare insurance reserve	229 (171)
Postal annuities reserve	318 (300)
Bank deposits	14,844 (7,727)
Credit unions' savings	4,928 (2,792)
Trust deposits	898 (550)
Insurance companies' funds	1,192 (1,135)
Mutual aid companies' funds	340 (202)
Total	31,376 (17,273)
Direct investments in securities, etc.	3,057 (4,130)
Grand total	34,433 (21,043)

Classified by Administrative Divisions (In million yen)

	Goal amount	Actual amounts
Hokkaido	1,250	1,029
Aomori	270	205
Iwate	270	197
Miyagi	395	281
Akita	290	196
Yamagata	330	253
Fukushima	470	412
Ibaraki	530	458
Tochigi	450	391
Gumma	510	495
Saitama	700	632
Chiba	620	567
Tokyo	9,500	5,999
Kanagawa	1,450	1,125
Niigata	780	625
Toyama	410	355
Ishikawa	400	296
Fukui	290	304
Yamanashi	225	224
Nagano	610	637
Gifu	570	517
Shizuoka	1,030	898
Aichi	2,200	1,822
Miye	570	460
Shiga	330	262
Kyoto	1,100	872
Osaka	4,500	3,222
Hyogo	2,200	1,690
Nara	340	289
Wakayama	450	390
Tottori	180	151
Shimane	250	204
Okayama	590	503
Hiroshima	1,000	843
Yamaguchi	680	563
Tokushima	300	251
Kagawa	320	273
Ehime	500	422
Kochi	240	224
Fukuoka	1,450	1,341
Saga	290	202
Nagasaki	540	452
Kumamoto	450	337
Oita	340	316
Miyazaki	220	179
Kagoshima	400	310
Okinawa	40	—

Enforcing Insurance Law

The Imperial ordinances concerning the enforcement of the Life Insurance Central Association Law and the Accident Insurance Central Association Law which have been approved by the Diet at the present session and the Finance Ministry order fixing the duration for which these laws will be in force will be published in the Official Gazette for today and go into effect on March 8. The two associations, which will be the instrument for the reinsurance of life and accident policies, will be formed on April 1.

News and Views

'Imperialismo Yanqui'

The Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers which is being held in Mexico City has entered its third week. Among the various proposals made by the United States' delegation the following may be mentioned as the more significant.

1. Political: A seven-point revision of the Pan-American system to fit into the proposed United Nations' Security Organization. This proposal suggests among other things that the Pan-American Union's Governing Board should receive wider authority in inter-American affairs.

2. Military: The creation of a permanent Inter-American Military Organization with representatives of each nation's General Staff to exchange information on the defense of the Americas.

An Economic Charter

3. Economic: An Economic Charter for the Americas aiming at just and equitable treatment of foreign capital; reduction of trade barriers, equal access to raw materials and encouragement of private enterprises.

4. Social: A free press resolution which recommends that the American republics take measures to promote a free exchange of information.

On the surface, the United States' proposals appear beautiful and altruistic enough. But upon closer scrutiny, only the most naive can fail to discern the sinister character of America's designs toward Latin America.

In the first place, it was obvious from the start that one of the primary motives of the United States in convening the Conference—nominally under Mexico's auspices—was to whip the Latin-American nations into a compliant and solid bloc behind her so that she can command more influence against the Soviet Union and Great Britain in the coming United Nations Conference in San Francisco. It was toward this end that she forced Peru Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela and Uruguay during the last few days to declare war on Japan and Germany. And it was clearly with this aim in mind that Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, proposed the abovementioned revisions in the Pan-American system "so that it (the Pan-American system) may play a more vital role in the International Security Organization."

Sinister Military Aim

Militarily, it is clear that the United States, by setting up an Inter-American Military Organization, in addition to consolidating the various air and naval bases throughout the Western Hemisphere, hopes to maintain eternal surveillance over the Latin-American republics. Whether or not the resolution introduced by Brazil, Colombia and other countries calling for a new "Monroe Doctrine" enforced by all the American republics instead of unilaterally by the United States goes through, the result cannot but be the same. It is obvious that the military grip which the Northern Colossus seeks to establish over her Ibero-American neighbors will far surpass the wildest dreams of Theodore Roosevelt, the strong-armed arch-imperialist, whose outright and shameless seizure of the Panama Canal Zone constitutes one of the blackest pages of American history.

Th eUnited States' proposal for an Economic Charter is nothing but a selfish effort to safeguard her own national economy in the postwar period. The war has inflated America's economy to monstrous proportions. One estimate places America's war production surplus today at one hundred billion dollars. If the United States is going to avoid catastrophic dislocations in her economic life during the transition and after she must see to it now that the little Ibero-American nations do not recoil into their old crysallis of economic nationalism again.

The same may be said regarding the press and other social policies of the Latin-American nations. In order that the United States may exploit these countries to the utmost, it becomes necessary that the latter should leave no chamber locked to her, however precious a jewel it may contain.

Put in a word, it is the aim of the United States in the present Mexico City Conference to complete its enslavement of the nations below the Rio Grande in the name of "hemispheric solidarity," thus laying the groundwork for ultimate world domination.

Life in Sumatra Enhanced

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE, March 6.—A new way of life, incorporating the ideas of Japanese etiquette and various time-honored religious customs of the inhabitants of Sumatra, will be formulated and carried out by the Sumatra Military Administration. The practice of this new standard, which will form the basis of the life of the people of Sumatra, will promote their spiritual life as well as enhance and brighten their daily life.

JAVA BOLSTERS RESOLVE ON EPOCHAL 3RD FESTIVAL

Inhabitants Set to Boost Fighting Power for Freedom And Isle's Defense

By Arrangement With the Asahi

DJAKARTA, March 5.—The third Java Festival is being held throughout Java from March 1 to 9, to commemorate the Java campaign which was commenced three years ago on March 1 with the landing of the Japanese Forces and concluded on March 9 the same year. Various gala functions are being held throughout the island in which the felicitous event is recalled and the determination strengthened to fight to the last beside the Japanese Forces and to turn every available thing in Java into fighting power for the attainment of independence.

Reviewing the past year, it is found that the Military Administration in Java concentrated, as in the year preceding, on defense and increased production. Under the guidance of the Japanese Forces, the Java Volunteer Defense Forces are training furiously. Last November 3, the first anniversary of their organization, the various bodies observed a flag ceremony. On November 8, they were given a message by the Supreme Commander clearly pointing out the way in which the volunteers should advance, and since then they have been in strenuous training for the successful prosecution of the war and the attainment of their independence.

The civilian defense corps are also offering earnest cooperation, with the youth corps and the Home Guards as their core, in air defense and anti-espionage efforts. Notable in this field are the establishment of Resident Chinese Home Guards and Mohammedan Youth Corps, and the increasing number of men volunteering for defense.

The Javanese thus have advanced a step from the economic cooperation of the past to active cooperation for the defense of their land.

The Mohammedan Youth Corps is formed of 400,000 students of Mohammedan schools, who answered the resolution of the Federation of Mohammedan Organizations that the War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war for the defense of the Mohammedans.

Hatta Made President

Dr. Yoshiaki Hatta, former Minister of Transportation and Communications, was appointed president of the North China Development Company succeeding Juichi Tsushima, who was made Finance Minister recently, it was announced by the Government on Tuesday. Dr. Hatta had held many important posts during the last 10 years, including the vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Overseas Minister, Commerce Minister, Railways Minister, Minister of Transportation and Communications, and others. He resigned as Minister of Transportation and Communications last July with the wholesale resignation of the Tojo Cabinet. On February 15 Dr. Hatta was appointed Cabinet Adviser.

Head Aviation Society

Takashi Isaka and Naomichi Kataoka on Wednesday were elected president and vice-president respectively of the Dai Nippon Aviation Society. The Society's respective former president and vice-president, Harumichi Tanabe and Lieutenant General Takeo Hori, were recommended as advisers.

Aiding Raid Sufferers

The Welfare Ministry has decided to set up an Emergency Raid Victims' Relief Department within the ministry to give medical care to raid sufferers at the same time giving them living expenses and making allowance for building materials or homes. Also in collaboration with the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, and in the form of various materials will be given.

Kosaka Named President

Masayasu Kosaka, former Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, on Wednesday was appointed president of the Greater East Asia Training Board in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Obituary

Dr. Einosuke Yamaguchi, Court Councillor, died of old age on March 4 at his home in Suginami. He was 84 years old. Dr. Yamaguchi was a professor at the First High School and then at Kyoto Imperial University. He became President of the Peers' School succeeding the late General Count Maresuke Nogi. It was after he had filled the post of Director of the Bureau of Libraries and of Director of the Bureau of the Imperial Mausolea in the Imperial Household Department that he was appointed Court Councillor.

Keinosuke Nishino, director of the Shirokiya Department Store and of the Japan Steel Tubing Company, passed away from illness at his Nasu villa on March 3. He was 82 years old.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR TARAKAN

533 To Be Established; Japanese Language Stressed

Domei

TARAKAN, March 6.—Emphasizing the importance of education, Tarakan Province has decided upon establishing many new schools during the present year, including one agricultural school, one normal school, two higher public schools and 529 ordinary public schools and have begun accepting applications for entry of students into the middle schools.

The present enrollment in ordinary public schools is over 4,000 which is twice the prewar number. The study of the Japanese language takes foremost place in their school curriculum, with other subjects being taught along Japanese methods. The pupils also take part in increased food production and other volunteer work.

BOLSHEVIK ATROCITIES HIT

Looting, Murdering Ordered by Moscow, Says Guderian

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—Atrocity acts committed by the Bolsheviks in Europe are unparalleled in history, declared Colonel General Heinz Guderian, Chief of the German General Staff of the Army, at a foreign press conference today. The fact alone that the enemies of the German Reich call the acts of atrocity of the Soviet soldiers mere propaganda inventions caused him to appear personally before the representatives of the press in order to introduce to them eye witnesses of the Bolshevik crimes. All these eye-witnesses whose statements will be passed on to the International Red Cross, are under official oath.

The mass atrocities, stated General Guderian, committed by the Bolsheviks, were by no means disconnected incidents but were rather carried on upon orders from Moscow to loot and murder.

As proof of these statements General Guderian read orders of Soviet Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the 1st White Russian Army, which the latter had issued to his troops at the beginning of the winter offensive. The Reich general stated that this order represented the most blood-thirsty and hate-incited document that had ever been signed by an officer.

General Guderian then turned to the Anglo-American terror raids which he described as measures supporting the Soviet intentions of annihilation. He stated that he and his collaborators are working feverishly to again turn the defensive into an offensive.

LEND-LEASE PACT HAILED

Treaty Shows France's Importance As U.S. Ally, Says Swing

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—The Franco-U.S. Lend-Lease Agreement is significant because it is a demonstration of the goodwill of America toward the French Provisional Government; because it emphasizes the importance of France as a military ally now to receive substantial supplies for the prosecution of the war, and also because it represents a new step in the evolution of the policy of Lend-Lease, Raymond Gram Swing, U.S. radio commentator, declared yesterday, says a Washington dispatch.

Swing made the above statement in answer to the questions: What is the significance of the new Lend-Lease agreement between the United States and France, and how does it demonstrate that America is helping France both to wage the war and restore economy for peace? Continuing, Swing stated:

"For the first time an agreement has been made which permits the flow of supplies to continue after the conclusion of the war. It provides that they will be paid for in dollars, and extends the payment over 30 years at 2⅜ per cent interest. Also for the first time the agreement is made to cover what is called long-term goods. It will be of value to France in peacetime as well as in wartime for the supplies will consist of raw materials for war and essential civilian supplies besides manufacturing equipment for postwar production.

Polish Tank Divisions Active

Domei

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS AT THE WESTERN FRONT, March 6.—According to prisoners' statements, a Polish tank division is now fighting with the Canadian 1st Army in the northern sector of the Western Front and the employment of the Poles in this fighting sector obviously is due to the high losses suffered by the British and Canadians. According to captured documents, one British artillery regiment lost within three days 50 per cent of its guns. During the first days of action the Polish 1st Tank Division suffered high losses in men and material and in the course of a thrust carried out by the Poles with 40 tanks, they lost 21 tanks within a few hours.

LABOR SYSTEM GEARED TO UP WAR PRODUCTION

Total Mobilization Bill Will Put Manpower Resources on Powerful War Footing

The National Labor Mobilization Ordinance, promulgated on March 6 to be put into force on March 10, aims at the total mobilization of labor for war purposes. Under the strong system provided by the Ordinance essential services will be provided with necessary personnel, while the assignment of labor will be made sufficiently elastic so as to meet any development. Thus the system of mobilizing manpower will reach the highest degree of efficiency.

The system of assigning necessary personnel to essential services will cover the whole field of war production as well as the services for the maintenance of vigorous national life, the Yomiuri-Hochi explains. The status of the personnel assigned to war industries, transport, civil engineering and agriculture will be practically similar to that of the members of the defense forces.

The development of the war situation, however, requires constant adjustment in the distribution of labor, on account of military mobilization and other factors. The maladjustment occurring in any essential service will be quickly remedied by changes in the assignment of labor.

Cannot Leave Jobs

The personnel engaged in any service and designated as necessary for that service will not be drafted in other services without official orders. The workers designated as necessary for a factory cannot leave their employment as they like, nor can the employer dismiss any of such workers at his pleasure. The industrial army is no longer a figurative expression, for the status of persons designated as necessary personnel is identical, except in name, with that of the members of the fighting services.

In cases of emergency, men on the spot will take up arms, and women will take care of production, transport, and relief to the limit of their capacity. Millions of women are already employed in important services, and the prevailing war situation requires further preparations in the same direction. The total mobilization of labor involves a thorough organization of labor control.

The personnel engaged in nonessential occupations will be reduced to the limit, so as to provide labor for essential services. In this respect, conditions are different between large and small cities, between cities and rural districts. The authorities concerned are drafting regulations in regard to the matter, taking the differences indicated into account.

The system of designating necessary personnel will also be applied to rationing of necessities, to eliminate duplication of labor while assuring regular distribution.

Further Measures Set

In agriculture, which is as vital for war purposes as munitions production, the system of necessary personnel has already been introduced to some extent. Under the National Labor Mobilization Ordinance, further measures will be taken to boost agricultural production by raising the efficiency of labor. In agriculture, it is difficult to establish uniform regulations, but a family of six or seven members cultivating five acres may be taken as the standard unit. On this basis, agricultural labor may be regulated. A greater use of farming animals is also another condition for increased agricultural production.

The position of industrial and mining enterprises is more complicated than in agriculture. In this vital sphere, conditions resulting from the dispersal of factories, air raid damage, and allocation of materials must be met quickly and efficiently, so as to maintain the necessary production for the requirements of the fighting services. Especially in this sphere, the system of assigning necessary personnel, coupled with mobility in adjustment, will prove its real worth in cases of emergency. In such cases, the local governors will take or order such steps as may be necessary to meet the situation.

The reorganization of enterprises will be carried to the highest degree, while official business will be simplified as much as possible. The personnel released by these means will contribute to national production. The system established by the National Labor Mobilization Ordinance is also convenient to the employers, which is one of the merits of the system. Applications will be filed by the employers with the authorities concerned for the assignment of necessary personnel, and against these applications, a composite quota will be allotted the employers, who may thus omit complicated formalities.

TO BOOST RAIL TRANSPORT

Reduction of Passenger Trains, Abolition of Expresses Set

A drastic reduction of passenger trains, the abolition of express trains and the strengthening of the priority system for the transport of important commodities have been decided upon by the Government which had been conducting a study on how to increase rapidly the power of the railways to transport freight in view of the development of the military situation. With a decision having been reached at the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday on the plan for Securing Land Transport Power, it was revealed that the measure would be put into effect as soon as concrete plans are ready.

In this connection, the Board of Information made the following announcement on the same afternoon:

"In view of the present situation, the Government has decided to carry out a drastic reduction of passenger trains and abolish in principle express trains in order to strengthen the transport of freight. The reduction of passenger trains and the priority system for the transport of important commodities, of course, will have an effect on the daily living of the people, but it is desired that they fully understand that the plan is a measure for victory and that they bear their difficulties and offer wholehearted cooperation."

Advisory Board Created

The Government has decided to create an advisory board in the Munitions Ministry and Government regulations concerning it were promulgated on Wednesday and enforced the same day. At the same time, the Government announced the appointment of 11 advisers, all noted persons in industrial circles. The advisers are: Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Baron Bunkichi Ito, Kenjiro Matsumoto, Kiyoshi Goko, Shunnosuke Furuta, Shoji Arai, Atsushi Oya, Kisaburo Yamaguchi and Ichiro Ishikawa.

Yoshizawa Addresses Society

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Ambassador to French Indo-China and former Foreign Minister, president of the Nihon Gaiko Kyokai, or Japan Foreign Affairs Society, was speaker at the Society's meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Yoshizawa spoke on his diplomatic mission to French Indo-China, which he successfully finished and returned home recently.

Finns' Move Urged By Stalin

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—Concerning the Finnish declaration of war on Germany, Berlin political quarters opine that this procedure is typical of Premier Josef Stalin's plan of carrying out his policy in every country which has submitted to him. When betraying Germany, these quarters said, Finland intended to get out of this war cheaply but the opposite has happened for she is burdened with a heavy reparation and the country is rapidly turning toward Communism.

Morimoto Made Counselor

Masao Morimoto, permanent secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, on Wednesday was appointed counselor of the same Ministry.

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EARLY LANDING BY YANKS ON CHINA COAST EXPECTED

Chungking Making Preparations Accordingly, Christian Science Monitor Says

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Signs are visible that the American forces may attempt to land on the China Continent earlier than is generally anticipated, reports the Christian Science Monitor in its yesterday issue, according to a New York report. The paper continues:

"Chungking is trying to cooperate with the American forces in the projected landing. Several weeks ago, when the Japanese Forces completed the last linking of the Canton-Hankow railway and succeeded in cutting Chungking's contact with the China coast, and when the American 14th Air Force in China was driven far into the hinterland, Chungking's fighting morale was at its bottom.

"A change, however, has come over Chungking's military and political situations. Considering it necessary for Chungking to consolidate its position more than ever, General Chiang Kai-shek has decided to unite China's home front and is now taking adequate steps for its realization. Chiang is said to have received America's guarantee of about 30,000 tons of war materials a month, since the Ledo route was opened on February 1. If the Indian-Chinese Air Transport Corps keeps up the transportation, the quantities will be increased sufficiently to permit maximum activity by 10 or 15 Chungking divisions.

"The Japanese Forces have solidified their position in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, through their successive victories. Should the American forces make any landing attempt in China, some points in that area may be preferred. It is for this reason that Chungking is making military preparations to cooperate with the Americans."

War Reporter Killed

The Kure Naval Station announced on Wednesday that Toshiyuki Hikosaka, member of the Military Press Corps, had been killed in action at the southern front. He was attached to the Asahi Shimbun and was 35 years old.

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BRITISH HEAD RETURNS

Reaches London Following Week-End on West Front

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has returned to London after a weekend visit to the headquarters of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, and Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander in Europe, according to a London report.

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a speech made on German soil today said, "Soon we shall be across the Rhine; anyone can see that one good strong heave all together will end the war in Europe," reports the Reuter's special correspondent with the 1st Canadian army on Sunday. The speech was made to the officers and men of the 51st Highland division gathered in a wide square around the parade ground. It was Churchill's only speech of his west front tour. Churchill said, "Your struggle in the north has enabled the great advances to be made in the south, and soon we shall be across the Rhine. Far away on the other side gallant Russians are pressing on. Anyone can see that one good strong heave all together will end the war in Europe," the report concluded.

Zamboanga Raiders Downed

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 6.—Two enemy planes were downed by the Japanese when 50 B-24's, B-25's and B-26's attacked Zamboanga on the western side of Mindanao Island in a day raid on March 5.

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Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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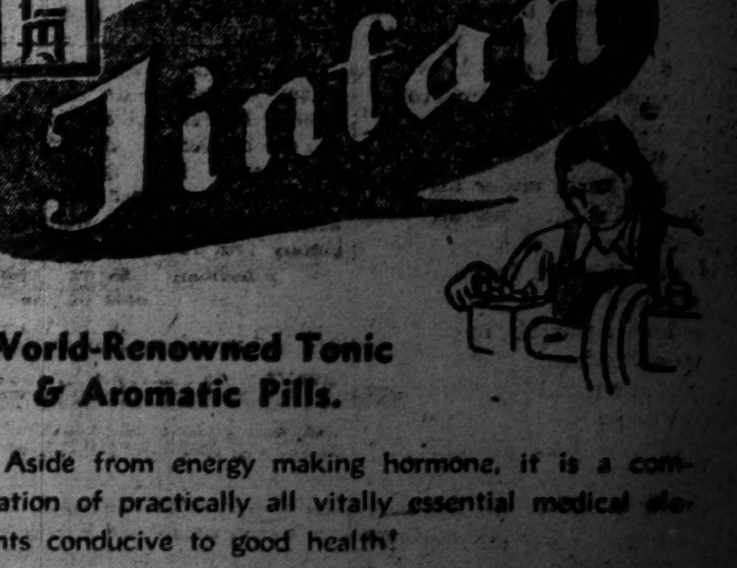

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1945

Chiang Kai-shek's Defiance

Chiang Kai-shek's speech before the Preparatory Commission for the Inauguration of Constitutional Government last Thursday was as much a rejoinder to the United States as an attack upon the Yenan regime. For although the speech was a bitter arraignment of Yenan's tactics, the effect on the Yenan leaders must be relatively small, since they have always been fully aware of Chiang's deep-seated antagonism toward them and must have constantly taken this antagonism into full account in shaping the course of action which they have been taking.

The real effect will be upon the Americans who, in defiance of the basic factors of the Chinese political situation, have been trying to force an unnatural collaboration between Chungking and Yenan to serve their own special ends. Chiang's speech is therefore a forceful notice delivered to the United States that American intervention in Chinese affairs is unwelcome and useless, that he has reached the limit of the concessions he is willing to make to American pressure, and that he has no intention of compromising the essential character of his own regime to suit the convenience of the Americans.

That Chiang intends to insist upon the continuance of the basic character of his regime, there is no doubt. He claims that his government "has shown its readiness and is always ready to confer with the Communists to bring about a real and lasting agreement with them", but that it has been his "unvarying experience" with them that "no sooner one demand is met than fresh ones are raised". He claims that he has offered Yenan representation on a "war cabinet", and that he has expressed his willingness to have an American general placed in command of the Yenan armies under his overall command as an earnest of his sincerity in jointly carrying on the war. Not only has Yenan rejected these reasonable offers of compromise, claims Chiang, but Yenan has made the impossible demand that the Chungking regime should forthwith liquidate the Kuomintang rule and surrender power immediately to a coalition of various parties. Such a coalition government as the Communists demand, claims Chiang, "would result in unending friction and chaos and lead to a collapse of the central authority".

What Chiang really means, of course, is that a coalition government would give the Yenan leaders the opportunity to start immediately upon transforming the character of the Chungking regime by boring from within. Such a threat to his own power Chiang cannot possibly tolerate. What he wants is a government which would appear to be "democratic" enough in form to silence his critics but which will enable the Kuomintang Party under his control to retain substantially its dominant role.

It is with this aim in mind that he announced in his speech that the National Assembly to inaugurate constitutional government would be convened on November 12 of this year, subject to the approval of the Kuomintang Party Congress which is scheduled to meet in May. Through this National Assembly, the Kuomintang would supposedly give up the monopoly of political power in the Chungking regime which it now enjoys and "return the supreme power to the people", while between now and November the Kuomintang would supposedly prepare to admit other parties to participation in the government. But this would be far from a coalition government, and the Kuomintang would not immediately abdicate its responsibilities. This is as far as Chiang is willing to go.

In keeping with this same objective is Chiang's adamant insistence that the Yenan regime must not have a separate army. As a compromise an American general may be placed in charge of the Yenan forces, but they must be subject to Chiang's ultimate authority as the overall commander.

Chiang rounds out his speech by making a scathing denunciation of maliciousness with which he claims the Yenan regime has carried on propaganda against Chungking and the Kuomintang while on his side he had been maintaining a restrained silence in order to keep open the way for a compromise. But, he asserts, "the time has come for me to clarify the atmosphere", and he proceeds to do so in his own light by declaring that "but for the Communists and their armed forces we are a united nation".

There can be no doubt that this blast from Chiang Kai-shek will effectively stop at least for some time all maneuvers for the promotion of Chungking-Yenan collaboration. Yenan will no longer be able to make any fresh demands; it will have to accept collaboration or the terms now clearly laid down by Chiang, or hold out unequivocably in open opposition. Since it will certainly not consent to being absorbed by the Kuomintang, it will have to choose the latter course. Indeed the Yenan leaders must have always known that such would be the only possible logical outcome, for they are well aware of the fundamental incompatibility between their ideology and that of the Kuomintang. Their only motive in pretending to negotiate for a compromise was to secure an entry into the Chungking administrative machine so as to be able to wreck it from within, or failing that, to embarrass it into making so many concessions that it would be weakened when the inevitable frontal clash between Yenan and Chungking should break out in the future.

Chiang Kai-shek has now called a halt to this machination in order to safeguard his own position, as the Yenan leaders must have known he would have to do sooner or later. In the meantime, all the embarrassment they have been able to cause for him have been just that much gain for them. The two sides have merely moved a step nearer to the frontal collision which both know to be inevitable and for which both are making preparations.

The only utterly confounded party is the United States, which had envisioned in Chungking-Yenan collaboration a regime united enough to be useful as a tool in America's war against Japan but at the same time sufficiently weakened by Chungking and Yenan elements check-making each other within a single administration as to be powerless to resist American economic encroachments. Frustrated in their efforts, Ambassador Patrick Hurley and Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer have gone to Washington to consult with President Roosevelt. The United States will undoubtedly concoct some new schemes to advance her ends, and in view of her power and the weakness of both the Chungking and the Yenan regimes the American intervention will continue to be formidable. But at least for the moment Chiang Kai-shek has made it clear that he will not submit too easily to American interference.

A Year Ago Today
March 8, 1944

The second large-scale daylight attack on Berlin by United States bomber formations was smashed by the strong German air defense when 80 enemy four-engined bombers were shot down with definite figures believed to be much higher. Completely frustrated in their attempt, the American raiders recklessly dropped their bombs on residential quarters north of Berlin, where one half of all the houses in the community were destroyed by the bombs and more than 100 dead and 200 wounded have been recovered from under the debris. All public buildings including the Town Hall and the church were destroyed, while a recreation home and a war prisoners' camp were also heavily bombed.

* * *

Prime Minister Nahas Pasha of Egypt has sent a note of protest to the South African Government against the contents of the March 3 message of Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa in which Smuts promised Palestine to the Jews as their national home, according to a report from Cairo.

CHAOS IN 'LIBERATED' EUROPE

Greeks, Italians, Belgians Thrown In Abyss of Despair

By ZENICHIRO WATANABE
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

I

"People of Europe under German bondage, we will give you freedom and relief," was the ever repeated cry over the airways from the United States and Britain for more than three years. But in reality, what are the present conditions under Anglo-American occupation?

The Soviet Army from the east and the Anglo-American forces from the west have indeed driven the powerful German forces to the border but has this proven to be the promised liberation? After the din of battle had died down, the populace was suffering from lack of food, shelter and clothing.

Let us observe what these liberators have accomplished. First of all, in the east are Greece and Italy, in the west, France and Belgium are among the so-called liberated countries. Greece seems to have been the scene of the greatest disorder. The People's Army or ELAS has had numerous clashes with the British expeditionary forces under General Scobie. The German press has ridiculed this state of affairs by saying that the weapons used by the ELAS forces were of British make, with Greeks fighting each other with the same weapons. By calling troops from Egypt as well as Cyprus, the British have opened a new battle front in the Balkans. England stands in the position of a master whose dog has bitten the hand that feeds him.

Guerrilla Warfare

The ELAS forces are the remnant of Greeks left over from the Balkan campaign in the spring of 1941. After General Frieburg and his men had fled, these Communist remnants have kept up a constant guerrilla warfare against the Germans in the mountain fastnesses of Macedonia and the Peleponisian peninsula. They cut off communication lines, destroyed railways and kept up various nuisance attacks upon the German garrisons. The serious lack of food forced these men at one time to subsist on acorns and young turtles and to go about barefoot. The same autumn, the guerrilla forces with Communist sympathizers as leaders formed the EAM or the People's Liberation Party. Together with the ELAS forces, this new party began to work for the purpose of resistance against Germany, and the liberation of Greece by the Greeks themselves. The smallness in number and the lack of ammunition and arms prevented the guerrilla forces from making much headway. At this juncture, in the summer of 1943, came the Balkan campaign of the Red army. In short order, the Soviet Forces swept up to the Greek border and soon came to an agreement with the ELAS forces. England not willing to let the Soviets come into power, immediately dispatched General Scobie to quell the ELAS forces, but the latter had already taken over Athens. Both parties had been in touch with Papandrou exile head of the Greek Government in England. Britain which wished to use the ELAS against the German forces immediately ordered the disarming of the ELAS upon the entry of the British Forces into Greece. The rebel forces threatened Papandrou and caused the resignation of several cabinet members. They declared that the Greeks would fight for their own liberation without British interference.

With demonstration marches and various strikes the people showed their resentment of the British regime. Papandrou at once called on the British to place Athens under martial law. But the ELAS forces which put up a strong resistance finally caused a state of civil war to break out. With the increasing disorder, the British Government sent to Athens General Alexander, Commander of the British forces in the Mediterranean Area and Macmillan, British representation in Western Asia. Much opposition was voiced in England as to Prime Minister Churchill's actions toward Greece and American press comments and government criticisms were far from encouraging. The Soviets as usual kept a discreet silence. The ELAS forces may be disposed of by Britain, but the Red influence left by this army is certain to be considerable.

Conditions in Italy

Among the so-called liberated countries, conditions are especially bad in Southern Italy. Already one and a half years have passed since her unconditional surrender but Italy is still without a stable government and the political situation is at a low ebb. Her populace is faced with starvation, epidemics, crimes of violence and constant disorder. Even the Anglo-American reporters are one and all sending distressing reports to England and America. Recently, the Bonomi government was dissolved due to Communist opposition. After ten days of waiting, Bonomi was again asked to form a government. As vice-Premier, Togliatti, head of the Communist Party in Italy, was chosen with three other Communists. Togliatti, as Ercoli, was active in Comintern circles in Moscow for a number of years. This alone will show how the wind is blowing among political circles in Italy at the present time.

When Bonomi tried to appoint Count Sforza as Foreign Minister, the British Government voiced disapproval. Count Sforza who was an exile for more than 20 years after the coming to power of Mussolini, was considered by England to be anti-British. With regard to this matter, the new U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius voiced American opposition to British interference. By this we may observe that the interests of the Soviets, England and America over Italy are not the same.

(To Be Concluded)

RECENT SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

Noted Author in U.S. Says Great Tragedy Awaits People of Country

By SHIO SAKANISHI

I

Pearl Buck has written in her book entitled "America's Unity and Asia" that propaganda war by the Japanese people is steadily proving to be successful and that it has become the common knowledge of the world that the racial prejudice harbored by the Americans and the British is of an incurable nature and that peace and justice which they expound are mere falsehoods. This is not due to the fact that Japan's propaganda war is carried out with superior methods but because Japan's statements are based on facts. Intelligent sections of the American public admit that their racial prejudice may be the fuse leading to the war of tomorrow and know that the results will be terrible for them if the colored races should concentrate their entire might in the current war instead of using only a part of it as present.

The Americans are not, however, thinking of any measures to cope with such a situation should it occur in the future. They are still continuing to slight, despise and hate the colored people. Moreover, the Americans expect the colored races in the United States to pledge their loyalty to the United States. The Negroes, who are American citizens, are being conscripted into the army, navy, airforce and the marines and are being mobilized for all kinds of work in munitions production. However, the discriminatory treatment of these Negroes by the American Government and society is utterly beyond description. They have, however, endured everything in silence up till today. The Negroes are beginning to look suspiciously at the intentions of the white race regarding democracy and are beginning to show a defiant attitude toward them.

Negroes Move North

Cotton cultivation in the United States is looked down upon as labor fitted for Negroes. Hundreds of thousands of black laborers move from village to village with their families during the cotton picking season. An entire Negro family working from sunrise to sunset earns less than $2 a day. White women and children have been compelled to pick cotton last summer as the Negroes have gone over to industrial fields which offer better wages. The black population is larger than the white population in Mississippi which turns out ten per cent of the entire cotton output of the United States. According to a census held in 1940, it was revealed that the Negroes numbered 1,094,578 out of the entire population of 2,181,763 in Mississippi State. Over 50,000 Negroes have, however, migrated to the North up to July 1944, 12,000 have been conscripted into the military service while several hundred Negroes are daily migrating to the North, Central and West where better prospects await them. Although this is a single instance, a similar phenomenon can be seen in other states in the South. This mass migration of Negroes constitutes a big problem to the United States where over ten per cent of her population are Negroes. The attitude toward the Negroes in the North will undergo a change hereafter as the comparatively mild discrimination toward the black population there was due to the small number of Negroes living in the Northern states. It is, therefore, not without any reason that the Negroes are rather apprehensive over their future.

The righteous wrath which the Negroes have today is over the discriminatory treatment dealt to them in the military service. Filipinos in California have entered into the armed forces of the United States with flying banners and beating drums because the United States Government promised to give them their American citizenship. These Filipinos have, however, been made into slaves of the Americans instead of fighting for democracy. Doors are closed to them everywhere when they go out during their leaves and they are forced to return to their barracks with empty stomachs. There are no housing facilities for their wives or friends when they come from afar to visit them. They were whipped, kicked about and compelled to live on only bread and water for several days when several hundred Filipino soldiers made a request to the military authorities that: "We do not want American citizenship. We do not want to fight. We want to return to the Philippines as soon as possible and pursue a poor but respectable life there." Although responsible persons in Washington defended themselves over this incident, the Filipinos in the United States had only their ignorance to blame in the end.

There were 13,000 Negro soldiers in the American army at the outbreak of the war. This number has increased to 664,300 men in July, 1944. The Marines broke their 167-year-long tradition and conscripted 16,000 Negroes into their ranks by July. A considerable number of Negroes has also been taken into the Navy. Training camps for the Negroes are almost all situated in the South because of climatic and food conditions. They are isolated from white soldiers as Jim Crow troops. They have no canteens nor amusement facilities while they are forbidden to use those placed at the service of white soldiers. Negroes with university and college education are used for kitchen police work. They are shifted about to various districts once every four or five weeks because no raise in pay is permitted them. It is the same when Negro soldiers go abroad. The Americans give lip-praise to the Negroes, saying that they fight with devotion and courage, but they do not treat them as human beings in the least. The Americans believe the cause of frequent mutinies and manslaughter incidents in the army lies in the lack of culture and training on the side of the Negroes. They do not attempt to correct their own attitude nor better the treatment of the Negroes. Therefore, the hardy enduring power of the Negroes has already reached its limit today. The Negroes are showing their determination to fight for their own rights no matter what may happen after the war is over. The intelligent Americans are dreading the outbreak of racial problems in the country after the war in view of this situation.

Current Conditions in U.S.

John Das Pathos, who had become famous through his story entitled "U.S.A.," toured the entire United States with the Guggenheim Scholarship and published his inspection note of America in the third year of the war. After studying the occupation, food, clothing and housing problems and spiritual conditions in all strata of American society, he arrived at a conclusion that wartime America was like the nation after a cyclone.

He said: "Human beings are exhausted and dissipated to the extreme. I believe that they have no other thought than to time how to live today. Towns are filthy and human beings are dirty. There is nothing to buy in stores which are littered with tobacco advertisements and empty food cans. The Americans who respected cleanliness in the past are now compelled to put up with everything because of the shortage of hands. I believe that the lower classes have now become used to these conditions. Restaurants look as if they had not been swept for a long time. Bones and bread crumbs are scattered on floors where cats and dogs move about at will. Dishes are dirty with grease and one loses his appetite by looking at them. Not a sign of service is to be seen. The only thing one can do is to devour the filthy food which the waitress throws on the table as fast as she can and to run out of the establishment after paying while grumbling."

The most pitiful ones are the munition workers who have been mobilized for unaccustomed labor. They lack proper leaders and are compelled to work like horses. It is a most abject sight to see them coming back from work with lunch-boxes in their hands. Accidents are frequent and countless. Persons killed or injured in factories and traffic accidents number several times more than those killed or wounded in war. There are no welfare facilities for workers at factories constructed on new sites. The workers are compelled to go to their work from long distances. One hour's pay is deducted from their wages if they happen to be a minute late in coming to work. Employers have no pity or consideration for their employes who can not change over to other occupations and workshops according to the new law. A grown-up man receives a comparatively good income which in ordinary times will enable a poor man to live in comfort. His living conditions are not improved, however, and he is placed in a situation where it is impossible for him to better his livelihood. Bars and cheap amusement establishments flourish, and crimes have increased to a dreadful extent. Negroes, who had received less than $100 a year before are earning $4 a day in building airfields and roads. They spend their earnings in drinks, food and gambling everyday and do not think about the future. What are they to do after the war? Who will look after them? Das Pathos said that it makes him shiver even to think.

Das Pathos saw that the conditions for female workers were the worst. Women workers with families return to their homes after working from midnight to 8 o'clock in the morning. After seeing their husbands off to work, they look after their own children. Their income is from $5 to $23 a week. Both husband and wife in the lower classes must go out to work because of the high prices of commodities which they must purchase at black market rates. They are clever and know how to take it easy in factories. When a newcomer in the factory begins to work hard, they tell her not to do so as it is not worth it. It is actually foolish for workers to work hard and in earnest, because workers in most factories are compelled to lay off for two or three days, during which time they receive no pay, if they work in earnest because of the resulting shortage of materials. The Americans have lost their conscience and are unable to discover anything which can replace it. Das Pathos, the social reformer, concluded his report with the words: "War is the prelude to America's future tragedy."

What Are the People Thinking?

What actually are the American people in wartime thinking about? Human interest stories still occupy the chief space in newspapers. Hearst newspapers are most widely read. Although war reports are read by all classes, it is said that they are apt to be forgotten in general because the attention of the American public is caught up by the facts of the day. The American public has become considerably accustomed to war during its three years and are sometimes apt to forget that they are fighting one. A critic made the following remark about what the people are thinking regarding the war: "It is reported that men under 29 years of age will be conscripted into the army from the middle part of July this year and that they will be demobilized according to seniority of age. The number of soldiers returning from the front is still very small. The wounded are isolated from the public. The American people are, therefore, unable to feel keenly that they are at war." The American public will probably be not so nonchalant as they are at present when the officers and men, who had undergone hardships in jungle fighting in the Pacific, return home.

The Americans do not read so much in ordinary times and sales of books after the outbreak of the war show a drastic decrease. Newspapers and magazines are read most widely among the American people. Radio and movies follow next in order. Movies of exceptionally excellent quality have not yet appeared since the outbreak of the war. Although the volume of films has greatly increased in production since the beginning of the war the majority of the films are shorts and cheap thrillers. Shirley Temple has become 16 years old and she will act a growup role in a film this winter. Although quite a number of actors have entered into the armed forces, actresses still continue to entertain the public with successive news of marriages and divorces. The Office of War Information is turning out films depicting actual fighting, but these films fail to invoke any real reaction. Radio commentators Elliot and Graham Swing still remain popular. There have been no new commentators appearing in the radio field yet. The American public like jazz music better than classics.

(To Be Concluded)

Camera Removes Hat

A customer called on the photographic department to ask if it would enlarge a snapshot of her son. Of course, it would. Then she wanted to know if they could remove his hat—she would rather have the enlargement without it. That, too, could be done; but on which side did he part his hair, and was it straight or curly?

"Don't be silly," snapped the woman. "You'll see that when you take his hat off."

Extraordinary

"Daddy, do you know what the fattest of the fishwomen in the market weighs?"

"I have no idea."

"She weighs fish."

A Bit Bulky

Unseen by the referee, the all-in wrestler hit his opponent severely.

"You're biting," hissed the sufferer.

"Well," grasped his adversary. "Do yer expect me to swaller yer in a lump?"

NORTH CHINA'S MISSION

Large Mineral Deposits Make This Region Important in War

(From the "Shintoa Keizai" Magazine, November, 1944)

North China is an important supply base. Its wealth consists of such important minerals as coal, iron, aluminum shale and salt. The high merit of North China as a military supply base, however, is attributable not only to its economic value as revealed by those mineral resources, but also to numerous facts which, either politically or historically, are firmly established. The late President Wang Ching-wei of the Chinese Republic, speaking on the occasion of the first anniversary of China's participation in the current war, which came in January, 1944, made it clear to the Chinese public that the highest policy of the National Government in the second year of the war would be embodied in quicker and more extensive development of useful natural resources in the country. The wartime economic policy of the National Government may be summarized as follows:

1. Development of the war resources and increase of China's contribution to Japan by means of these resources. This, in other words, means China's participation in the tripartite wartime economy of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, as well as the supply to the Japanese Forces in China of necessities of war on the spot.

2. Stabilization of the national livelihood and increase of production for the purpose of stabilizing prices.

Fundamental Changes

North China's characteristics as a military supply base was clearly shown by the fundamental revisions introduced in the five-year plan for the development of North China which was started in the fiscal year 1942-43. By virtue of these changes, it was decided that all efforts thereafter would be concentrated on the increase of coal, iron, aluminum shale, salt and raw-cotton production, as well as on the speedy completion of various factory equipment at all places where these natural resources are produced, so that they may be immediately processed on the spot. The declaration made last year by Juichi Tsushima, then president of the North China Development Company, that "beginning this year (1944) the North China Development Company has assumed the characteristics of an industrial equipment corporation" testifies to the actual commencement of activities to industrialize North China.

Thus, quicker and more extensive development of North China's natural wealth and industrialization of the country, in view of the present war situation, are considered to be matters of great importance. We now come to the question: "Is China's industrialization possible?"

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, on his return to the United States from his visit to Chungking in June, 1944, stated that China should be developed as an agricultural nation, rather than as an industrial country. It may be remembered in this connection that some people in our country in the years 1936 and 1937 were of the opinion that the Chinese people could not become an industrial nation.

Contrary to their view, however, the development of useful natural resources in North China is already showing good progress promising a remarkable future for the industrialization of the country. Attainment of this purpose, however, must be preceded by the introduction of Japanese capital, technique and construction materials, in addition to the utilization of the advanced industrial equipment of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Natural Wealth

Now, let us say a few words about the natural wealth of North China.

Coal: In ancient days when coal was still unknown to Europe, the people of China were using coal for domestic purposes. For three years beginning 1870, Richthofen made a trip of inspection in various parts of China and discovered rich natural deposits of iron and coal almost everywhere he visited. He was specially surprised at the enormous quantity of coal in the extensive coal fields of Shansi which, he said in his report, were the best and richest of all the coal fields in the world. The quantity lying underground all over that province, in his calculation, was 1,260,000,000,000 tons. The 12th meeting of the International Geological Association held in 1913 at Toronto, Canada, estimated the coal deposits in the Chinese Continent, minus Manchoukuo, at 995,587,000,000 tons, which was only less than the deposits in North America's 8,838,657,000,000 tons, and Canada's 1,234,269,000,000 tons. This means that China has the third largest deposit of coal in the world.

In 1921, the Chinese Geological Investigation Society, in its first official report, stated that the total quantity of the underground coal in China was 23,434,000,000 tons. This was certainly much smaller than the actual quantity. In 1912, the Imperial Geological Investigation Soviety of Japan stated in its report the North China had 261,930,000,000 tons of coal yet to be developed. In spite of the considerable difference among the figures given by different societies on different occasions as stated above, one thing is certain—that China has one of the largest deposits of coal in the world.

Iron Ore: The total quantity of underground iron ore in China is said to be inexhaustible. It is generally believed, however, that it is about 1,000,000,000 tons. North China is responsible for 90 per cent of the entire quantity of the iron ore lying underground in China.

Aluminum Shale: Aluminum shale which is indispensable for the production of aluminum is found in an extensive area of China. In Hopei Province, aluminum shale is found in the coal mines of Kailwan, Shihmentsai, Iyuankow, Tsingsing, and Lincheng is Shantung Province, it is found in the coal mines of Changkiu, Tzepo, Tawenkou, and Tsehsien; and in Honan Province, at such coal mines as Liuhokuo, and Haiyang.

Of the aluminum shales of North China, the most valuable is the "Shantung aluminum shale." This aluminum shale contains more alumina and iron than the aluminum shales of Manchoukuo and North Hopei. The aluminum shale of Shantung contains from 50 to 80 per cent of alumina as against the 50 per cent contained in the shales in the other areas mentioned above. Moreover, Shantung aluminum shale contains much less silicic acid.

Aluminum shales are found also at Chozan, Seikirei, Toei, Ojobo, and Koreishi in Chosen. Manchoukuo also is said to have about 150,000,000 tons of aluminum shale deposits. Manchoukuo has nearly ten producing centers of aluminum shales. The aluminum shales of Fuchow, Chinchow, and Yentai are regarded as excellent material for aluminum. They contain 40 per cent of alumina on an average. The aluminum shales of Manchoukuo generally contain much silicic acid, and they are not always satisfactory in quality. Much efforts, therefore, have been exercised to extract alumina from these shales. The completion of Suzuki's method, however, has placed Manchoukuo's aluminum industry on a satisfactory base of operation. The years of experience the Japanese have had in Manchoukuo are now expected to contribute greatly to the development of the aluminum industry of North China.

As stated above North China is a rich producing center of very important war materials. It, in other words, is playing a brilliant role in the current war. Herein lies the characteristics of North China.

The war situation is becoming fiercer. In keeping with the rapid development of the war situation, iron, coal, and aluminum will assume greater importance as prominent materials of war. Increase in their production, therefore, is earnestly looked forward to in all quarters concerned.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, March 7

ENEMY'S PUERILE SCHEME

MAINICHI—The so-called Japan disposal plan decided on by the American Institute of Pacific Relations in January was made public in this country toward the middle of February. Now, however, another plan for the disposal of Japan which was drafted by Henry Morgenthau Jr., U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, has been reported.

Fundamentally, the Morgenthau plan is a propaganda scheme. The real plan for the disposal of Japan is supposed to have been drafted at least in the summer of the year before last and to have been submitted by the Roosevelt Administration to the Wall Street plutocrats. Part of it was also revealed to Chiang Kai-shek by President Roosevelt in November of the same year at the Cairo Conference. It is the plan decided on by the Institute of Pacific Relations which rather accurately reflects that former plan. And behind the disguise of the Institute's private status, that plan has been camouflaged as being the product of public opinion.

What Morgenthau has drafted is a scheme intended to weaken the morale of the Japanese—that is the puerile aim of the enemy. After that, he will begin work on the real plan for the disposal of Japan.

Hm-m

The beach and the blue sky looked inviting to the visitor but before venturing out to swim he thought to make sure.

"You're sure there are no alligators here,?" he inquired of the guide.

"No sir," replied the native, grinning broadly. "There are no alligators here."

Reassured, the tourist started out. As the water lapped about his chest, he called back:

"What makes you so sure there aren't any alligators?"

"They have too much sense," bellowed the guide. "The sharks have scared them all away."

Tragedy

Newly-wed Husband: "Do you mean to say there's only one course for dinner tonight? Just cheese?"

Wife: "Yes, dear. You see, when the chops caught fire and fell into the dessert, I had to use the soup to put it out!"